The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
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Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 3d, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters, he is prepared to make Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.
WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1863.

The Ambitious Vine.

A vine that stood beside a thriving oak
Grew weary of the labor
Of self-support, and thus she plainly spoke
Unto her stronger neighbor:

"I prithee bend your handsome trunk to me,
My noble forest brother,
That, mutually embracing, we may be
Supporters of each other."

"Nay," said the tree, "I was not made to bend;
I'm strong and self-reliant
As oaks are wont—but you, my pretty friend,
Are twenty times as pliant!

"So clasp your slender arms around me, dear;
And we will grow together,
High as you aspire aloud, nor ever fear
The roughest wind or weather!"

"Nay, nay," replied the foolish vine, "I hate
To seem so much your debtor:
You do the twining, now, and I'll be straight;
I'd like it vastly better!"

"Nature wills otherwise," the oak replied,
"However you may grumble;
The moment such a silly plan were tried,
Together we should tumble!

"Come you to me; and, taking nature's course,
We'll keep our proper places;
I to the twain will give my manly force,
And you your maiden graces.

"But if, perverse, you try to live alone,
With none to hold and cherish
Your slender form, before you're fairly grown,
You certainly will perish.

"Or if, instead of fondly clinging fast
To one who would protect you,
You flirt with others—all the trees at last
Will scornfully reject you."

"I see—I see," exclaimed the musing vine,
"The weaker must be nourished,"
Then clasped the oak with many a graceful twine,
And so they grew and flourished!

MARGARET'S ROMANCE.

Sooner or later comes every one's turn for fairy land. Once in almost every one's life shines out the golden radiance through the wondrous gates, transfiguring all on which it may chance to shine, and this being a part of the human inheritance, it would seem a positive need, even for such quiet natures as Margaret Derwent's. And here I use the word "quiet," because it is the received term for characters like hers, apt to be so styled, because of a certain outward calm—the rest of water unstirred by storm; of a fair land not yet plowed by earthquakes, yet holding within themselves all the elements of unrest and disturbance.

Margaret Derwent was twenty-one, with a fresh round face that looked nineteen, but a gravity of manner that would not have been amiss for thirty—with fine gray eyes, and long lashes, superb teeth, and abundant fair hair; but with a nose neither positively pretty nor ugly, and an entire lack of the regularity of feature, brilliancy of coloring, and grandeur of figure that made her sister Sarah the belle of Stapleton.

Stapleton was a small town; and, *par consequence*, Stapleton society—good society—was limited, and the growth of young men was sparse and feeble. Feeble or vigorous, however, it was of small consequence to Margaret; one or two had indeed thought that there was something winning or attractive about Miss Maggie, but something indefinable kept them at a distance, and Sarah's charms were much more easily understood.

So Margaret betook herself to the making of delicious preserves, to household comfort and neatness generally, and to quiet reading, and much thought, in her room. Her closest friends would warmly urge her claims as a good housekeeper, a tender and skillful nurse, and a well-read and pleasing girl; yet all Stapleton would have joined in a coarse laugh of derision at any one who should have affirmed that there was anything like romance about Margaret Derwent; while the fine, well developed Sarah was, by one and all, supposed to be of an intense sensibility, and possessed of much fine feeling.

It was this Margaret Derwent, twenty-one, and admitted by all to be eminently practical, who dropped in one spring twilight at Squire Leighton's. There was an unusual bustle at the squire's! More glancing of lights than usual, and strange steps and voices. If it had been possible she would have retreated; but Adelaide, her friend, had heard her voice in the hall, and was already telling her, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, how her brother George was home, and what a splendid fellow, and how like a lion he had fought in the Indian mutiny.

"But he was so dreadfully wounded," continued Adelaide, "that he has been invalided home, and though he has lost no limbs, and his wounds are healed, yet he needs the best of care. You must come and nurse him, Margaret; you know we are such wretched nurses. And who knows—you may be preserving your future brother-in-law, for he declares that he is going to fall desperately in love with Sarah."

Margaret, all this time, was quietly taking off her hat and shawl, and smoothing down her hair with her two little pink palms—looking in the glass was a superfluity for her. No one would care how she looked. She had much more anxiety on the subject of her future brother-in-law's appearance than thought for the impression that she might make on him; perhaps she even secretly shrank from the thought, being in the habit of painfully underrating her own pretensions to beauty.

Captain George Leighton was as handsome as his sister Adelaide. He was pale and worn, of course, and looked, at first sight, in his civilian's dress, not very much of the hero; so Margaret thought at first, before she had time to interpret the daring of his eye, the resolve about his handsome mouth. Evidently he was vastly lazy or indifferent—more evidently he viewed a preserve-making, housekeeping young lady as a bore.

On these two topics on which Margaret was supposed to be at home, Adelaide plied her vigorously. George listened disdainfully, as he lay lounging on the sofa, with eyes half closed. Margaret saw and understood perfectly, but answered nevertheless. It was only what she expected. There was no reason why she should not be content to have it so. She had not even a pang of mortification.

A few days after Adelaide bounced in on the Derwents most unexpectedly.

"Where is Margaret? I want Margaret," was her salutation. "Maggie, we want you to come up and help us. Mamma is ill with the rheumatism—and I, you know, am a wretched nurse, and have my hands full with her; and I don't want any of the Polly Prys of the village. Come up and stay a week, will you?"

Margaret had a peculiarity not often developed in heroines—a willingness to oblige. She might have thought in her heart that George Leighton would prove no very gracious patient; but she went, nevertheless.

George, on his part, was lying in wait for her, Adelaide having extolled her as so practical, and the best nurse in Stapleton; he had expected to be lectured and tutored; to be dosed and deafened with receipts and prudential maxims; but Margaret was repose itself. She would read to him if he would allow her; she was strict in enforcing the doctor's directions; otherwise, she was very much like the atmosphere. Her care surrounded him, yet he scarcely felt her presence.

He observed, as she sat quietly near the sofa working, that she had white hands and lively little fingers. He fell to studying her collar and cuffs, and all the exquisite details of her neat dress. Then he began to speculate if, when she sat there so quietly, she could be thinking. Could she think, in the true sense of the word? He fancied that her eyes and forehead answered yes, and that her mouth assured him that the thoughts were pure and sweet.

He resolved to use his privilege, as patient, to make her talk.

"Why are you so silent?" he commenced, abruptly. "Don't you know you should amuse me?"

"That is not my fault. I am good at administering medicines and arranging sofa-pillows."

"I am not sure; but one thing I know—you are letting me worry myself into a nervous fever, trying to find out if there is anything in that heart of yours."

"Make yourself easy, then. I can assure you there is not."

"I do not believe it. If that had been the case you would have been more shy in avowing it."

"I mean nothing that will interest you."

"How do you know what will interest me? You have no right to jump at conclusions."

Margaret was not to be browbeaten into loquaciousness, so she sat mute.

"I beg pardon," went on George. "I know I am a savage; but pray have pity on me. You can never guess how it galls and wearies me, lying here, an invalid. I am sure you are sensible. Won't you shed a little of your light on me?"

This was too much. Margaret burst into a hearty laugh, and the ice was broken. From that time she and George Leighton met—not as strangers spying out the land—but with the hearty cordiality of those who know that they have something pleasant in common. It was astonishing how George's convalescence was prolonged, and how impossible it was for any one to anticipate his wants, with the exception of Miss Margaret Derwent. It was equally astounding the change that had occurred to her. People said:

"Why, Maggie Derwent is blooming out at last, and growing rosy and handsome. I declare, if she isn't handsomer than Sarah, now she has that sparkling look and bright way with her. I don't see what has come over her."

George Leighton knew, however, and smiled, after hearing such remarks, into Margaret's eyes, with a triumph that puzzled her a little, though she troubled herself very little about it, or with anything at that sweet time. All things mortal have an end, though, and so had George's convalescence. He was quite able now to ride and walk, and, of course, one of his first visits was at the Derwent's house.

There he saw Sarah, and seemed struck with her beauty. Margaret saw, and gliding into the background which was always assigned her at home, watched him. She had seen all the other young men of Stapleton whispering soft nothings in Sarah's ear, and forgetting her, and had thought nothing of it. Why she was to care now passed her comprehension. It was none of her business. She had no right to exercise surveillance over his actions; yet she could not look at him with the same clear, friendly eyes; she could not speak in the same tones when they chanced to meet, which was seldom, for he devoted himself each day more and more to Sarah, and she each day retired more within herself, and sought more frequently the shelter of her own room.

In this way three weeks passed on, and June came, fragrant and glowing. And one afternoon Margaret started for a walk on the seashore, which she had frequented much of late.

Presently a step came close, and a voice called that made her start.

"Maggie!"

She looked up, and saw George, smiling and looking at her with his old-fashioned kindness. She colored violently, stammered out something cold and curt, and then sat with averted head and in silence.

"What is the matter?" asked George.

"Nothing."

"Then why are you so changed from your old self? Have I offended you?"

"I have no right to be offended."

"I think you have," he returned, warmly. "A nearer and dearer right than any one, if you will have it so, and it strikes me you have used it, too. You have kept me at a great distance, as if I had been an evil spirit. I have been positively frozen for the last three weeks."

"You have got on very well in that condition," returned Maggie, meaningly.

George suffered the ghost of a smile to curl his mustache.

"How else could I have known whether such a shy, quiet thing as you cared anything about me?"

"It was not fair," protested Margaret. Nevertheless, she forgave him.

Equipment of the Arctic Expedition.

A correspondent, writing from England just before the departure of the Arctic expedition, gives the following account of the equipment of the two ships: The enormous amount of provisions and stores to be shipped has necessitated the greatest skill in packing, so that no space might be wasted. Every hole and corner which could be made available has been utilized. All the provisions are on board save that of flour, which is to be of two kinds. One sort is called raw flour. This will be the first to be used, as it will keep only for one year; but the rest, being of better quality, will be fit for use for three years. Of the two sorts of flour nearly forty thousand pounds' weight will be put on board, the best kind, which takes up less room than the other, being stowed away in large iron tanks, and the other in barrels. The Alert will carry five tons of spirits of wine for cooking purposes, ten tons of bread, eighty-five tons of beef, pork, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, and preserved meats. All the meat on board, except that which is salted, will be preserved in small round tins of two sizes—six and four pounds respectively—and will comprise beef and mutton, both roast and boiled; rump steak, bacon, oysters, and French haddock, supplemented by pickles of all sorts and preserved fruits of every kind. The total weight of provisions on board the Alert will be five hundred and forty tons. The Discovery will carry a little less of everything, or about four hundred and forty tons in all. Considerable provision has also been made for the amusement of the crews during the leisure hours of their long days and nights passed in the Arctic regions. Dresses are provided for the use of the men when getting up theatrical entertainments, one of the chief recreations of all ice-bound voyagers. Some of the men have shown considerable ability in the histrionic line, and it is certain that more than one of the sailors is a fine amateur singer. A piano has been placed on board the Alert, and an organ on the Discovery. Both ships are also provided with good libraries by the admiralty, largely supplemented by presents of books from all parts of the country. Already the "crow's nests" have been fixed at the top of the mainmast. This "crow's nest" is a receptacle for the man on the lookout. In shape it resembles a barrel, and the sailor enters it through the bottom, by a sort of trap-door, which is closed when the man has got inside. He is thus completely shut in and protected from the weather. He has a hole through which he takes observations, also through which he reports to the officers below.

A Needed Reform.

Judge Davis, of New York, after charging a grand jury, said that before finding an indictment they should have clear *prima facie* proof; that a practice which did not seem commendable to him had grown up of finding in all cases of homicide an indictment for murder in the first degree. This was not just to the accused, who was thus charged on the records of the court with the highest crime, or to the court which had to try it if properly a lower grade of homicide should be charged. The grand jury should inquire diligently into the facts, and fix the grade to be charged. The present practice had a bad effect on the public mind. In case after case, apparently, by the charge, murder in the first degree, the facts compelled a verdict in a lower degree of homicide, and the public gained the impression that either by the unwillingness of jurors to find the fatal verdict or the inefficiency of the district-attorney or of the court trying the case, it was impossible to obtain proper verdicts in such cases. He thought this was an evil to be corrected.

Mrs. Lincoln Again.

As Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has again been brought rather prominently before the country on account of the sad confinement which her mental condition has imposed upon her family, numerous incidents are being published by different people with whom she was brought in contact during her residence at the White House. The following was communicated to the Springfield *Republican* by a lady of Washington: It was in that spring that the effort was made to serve the Union cause through the "Ladies' National Convention—to purchase no imported goods for three years or for the war." It was my lot to call upon Mrs. Lincoln for her signature to the pledge. She impulsively said she would give her name most readily to it, but thought that Mr. Lincoln's consent ought to be obtained before using it, and some delay was created by waiting for an opportunity to hear from him. It was while waiting for this that I had an interview of nearly an hour with Mrs. Lincoln, and I came away from that interview feeling that never had I found a person more unlike the newspaper reports of her than she seemed to be. We talked much of the war, of slavery and of the death of children, as mothers who had both lost children could talk.

At the time Mrs. Lincoln was charged in the papers with sending information to the enemy by her sister, who had recently been in Washington. To me she said that she had refused to see that sister, although generals of the Union army had been sent to solicit an interview. "I would not let her cross my threshold nor any one who was an enemy of my country," said she. Of slavery, and her own experience of it while she lived in a slave State, she gave me some very interesting recitals, and her expressions were strong enough to satisfy any abolitionist. I remember that she said: "Mr. Sumner says he wishes my husband was as ardent an abolitionist as I am." I ventured to allude to the way in which she had been misrepresented by the papers, and that I thought the truth ought to be told about her, particularly that the charges in relation to her rendering "aid and comfort" to the enemy by her sister should be contradicted. "Oh," said she, "it is no use to make any defense; all such efforts would only make me a target for new attacks. I do not belong to the public; my character is wholly domestic, and the public have nothing to do with it. I know it seems hard that I should be maligned, and I used to shed many bitter tears about it; but since I have known real sorrow—since little Willie died—all these shafts have no power to wound me. If I could lay my head on my pillow at night, and feel that I had wronged no one, that is all I have wished since his death." This was said with pathos and an emphasis of sincerity that I confess I did not listen to with dry eyes. She talked much, as mothers will talk, of the child that had died, of the peculiar nearness and dearness of the "mother's boy," as Willie used to call himself, and I left her with my heart running over with sympathy toward a woman that I had hitherto estimated, to say the least, not highly.

Old Coin.

Mr. Charles W. Loomis, of Wallkill, N. Y., turned up with his plow, a few days ago, on the slope of the Shawangunk mountains, just behind the village of Middletown, a heap of coins bearing date as far back as 1730. In all there were thirty pieces, seventeen of which bear date 1730, and thirteen 1766. The coin of 1730 has the following inscription: "Lud. XV. D. G. Fr et-Nav., Rex.," with a man's head in the center. On the reverse side are the words: "Benedictum," 1730, Sit Nomen Domini," with a horse filling the space between the last letter of Domini and the first of Benedictum. The coin dated 1766 has the same inscription with a little different filling in. Each piece is about the size of a silver dollar, but the metal is not genuine silver. The theory is that long ago some enterprising individual had the coins made himself to purchase lands from the red men, and that he died before investing them, leaving them buried where found.

Memorial Chapel to Prince Albert.

Queen Victoria is about to throw open to the public the memorial chapel of the prince consort, at Windsor Castle. The internal decorations of the building are the work of Baron Triqueti, Miss Durant, Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and other eminent artists. They were begun in 1864. An attractive feature of the chapel is the cenotaph, which stands in the center. This is in white marble, and on the top is an effigy of the prince, clad in medieval armor, while at the sides are figures of angels weeping. A model of Enos, the favorite dog of the prince consort, lies at the feet of the effigy, and below her majesty is represented.

Education.

The English agricultural laborers' trades' union does not seem to be prosperous. Its members have decreased by 28,000 during the last twelve months—it having now only 58,652 members as against 86,000 in 1874. The receipts of the society for the past year were £23,036, and it cost £10,763 to "manage" its affairs—that is to say, to take care of each pound received nearly ten shillings were expended.

The Bessemer Steamer.

After all predictions and promises, it is doubtful if Mr. Bessemer will succeed in banishing seasickness by means of his patent swinging saloon. Such, at any rate, is the opinion of competent engineers of England since the last trial trip of the new Bessemer steamer. The vessel made the passage from Dover to Calais and back, carrying a crowd of invited guests, who had been attracted to the voyage almost wholly by curiosity as to the working of the swinging cabin. Although the speed attained was not much greater than that of the ordinary channel boats, it was agreed that the Bessemer was roomy and comfortable and a success in all respects except one, which was the most important one. The saloon could not be worked. It was a beautiful thing in theory, but when it was to be put to practical use there were found a great many unexpected screws loose. The excuse made by the boat officials was that the man in whose charge the delicate machinery is placed had not yet had enough practice. Mr. Bessemer, who was on board, virtually admitted that "the machinery was still not all he could wish." The difficulty is that spirit-levels and pendulums are not satisfactory in a seaway. The spirit-level tells the man who is watching it with a view of keeping the swinging cabin straight, what the ship has done, not what it is going to do, and then the news comes too late. After the recent experiment, the *Engineer*, a scientific journal of standing in London, expresses the opinion that Mr. Bessemer's invention will never prevent seasickness. We have always doubted, says this authority, the practicability of handling with success such a cabin under the varying conditions of a channel service, and we have seen nothing yet to lead us to change our mind. But then Dr. Lardner declared that it was folly to suppose that a steamship could cross the Atlantic, and Sir Humphrey Davy jeered at the idea of lighting London with gas. Possibly Mr. Bessemer still looks forward with confidence to the time when monuments to him will be erected by a grateful public on both sides of the ever-restless channel.

A Narrow Escape.

Among the many incidents reported by the Western papers in connection with the violent thunder storms and hurricanes which have swept over that section, is one to the effect that a citizen of Dayton, Ohio, named Craighead, on retiring for the night had left the top sash of one of the windows of his bedroom open for ventilation. About two o'clock he was startled and awakened by the sharp crash of thunder, and arose to examine if all was right about his house. After returning to his bed he thought he perceived a smell of something burning, and made another investigation but could discover nothing. His wife being alarmed, then made the rounds of the house herself, and on returning to the bedroom remarked that the smell of burning wood was more perceptible there than in any other room. They finally went to sleep, although before doing so Mrs. Craighead said she thought she had seen a ball of fire as large as her head come in at the open window. In the morning while at his toilet glass, Mr. Craighead's attention was attracted to two round holes in the wall of the room, just over a picture that hung above his dressing bureau, and on close examination he discovered the cause of the odor of burning wood which had alarmed him. The two holes—one on either side of the picture cord—were about a foot apart, perfectly round, as if made with a drill, about one inch and a half in diameter, boring through the plastering and about two inches into the brick wall.

Failure of a Trades' Union.

President Capen, of Tufts College, in his inaugural address, said, with force and truth, that "the universe is one, and that all its parts are only so many varying but harmonious expressions of the mind of God." Education, he wisely argued, is not what is called practical in the sense of technical, which makes learning valuable simply as a trade, but instruction should be in everything capable of being taught in a philosophic spirit. Education, pursued for ambition, yields as poor a fruit as when pursued in the spirit in which one would a learn a trade. The ideal in education is in its work on character, the really practical part of it, because it enlarges thought, elevates the aims, reduces labor to its subordinate rank, enlightens the understanding, ennobles the being, and not so much by skill in the mastery of technical knowledge, with a definite object in view for its instant application, as by a course of training in studies that induce the habit of contemplating the high problems of existence.

The Count de Grasse was once wounded in the knee with a musket ball. The doctors cut and hacked and made many incisions, when, getting out of all patience, the count asked why they cut him up so much. "We are seeking," said the surgeon, "for the ball." "Why didn't you mention that before? I have the ball in my pocket."

The click and clack of the croquet ball is heard again in the land, in connection with "You did not. I say I did. You horrid cheat; oh, for shame! Ma, ma!"

Life-Preservers at Sea.

Every person who starts upon an ocean voyage, says the Chicago *Tribune*, may set out with the conviction that life-preservers, under the present system of using them, are utterly useless. The reason of this is plain enough to everybody who has been at sea. Disasters occur at night, or in a dense fog, or a towering storm—very rarely in the light of day. There is usually no warning. The ship strikes the rock, or comes in collision with another vessel or an iceberg, and the shock is like that of an earthquake or an explosion—sudden, unexpected, and terrifying. The result is a panic. The selfishness of human nature is developed in all its intensity; the instinct of self-preservation asserts itself over every idea of duty. Men lose their heads and women their hearts, and there is a rush and scramble without thought or reason. The sailors are the first at the life-boats. They frequently dump them over wrong end first, and two or three boats are lost before one is fairly afloat. Two or three more are usually swamped by overcrowding. The sailors get off with one, and the great majority of the passengers are left to the untender mercies of a sinking ship in surrounding darkness, divested of every life-saving apparatus with which the vessel was provided, and without courage or experience. This is a fair picture of the scene.

Now where have the life-preservers been all this time? Swinging quietly from their fastenings over the bunks below, unthought of until they were beyond the reach of the unfortunates who had left them behind. This is the reason why life-preservers are practically useless. They are invariably placed in a location where they are beyond reach at the time they are thought of. When the shock of the disaster comes it is the irresistible impulse of every man and woman in the cabin to rush upon deck, to reach the highest point in the ship. This impulse to rush up is as strong on shipboard in time of accident as is the impulse to rush out of a theater or church in time of fire. No one pauses for anything, and last of all for a life-preserver. The life-preserver is not thought of until the deck is reached and the panic-stricken crowd begins to appreciate the small chance of escape by boats. It is then too late to seek the cabin. The hold is probably full of water, and no one dares to return to grope about in dark and narrow passages in the rising water in search of a life-preserver; and thus, with the means of saving life almost at hand, a hundred souls or more are lost.

The remedy for this is clearly a change of the location of life-preservers, and the most natural, convenient, and available place for them is in the life-boats. All the transatlantic steamers are provided with at least eight large life-boats, four swung on either side of the vessel, and each capable of holding from thirty to forty persons. The first movement of the sailors, for whom no life-preservers are provided, is toward these boats. If each one of the boats contained life-preservers in a number about one-third greater than their carrying capacity, the officers and crew would first provide themselves. From that moment they would be cooler men. There would no longer be the insane desire to launch and fill the boats that there was before. Men would do their duty in a deliberate and systematic manner. They would feel, with the life-preservers about their bodies, that they had a chance to live, and they would be in a condition to loosen the boats and ship them so they would float. They would have the life-preservers at hand to deal out to the frightened passengers, and ten lives would be saved where one is saved now. In addition to these changes, every life-boat ought also to have from six to eight tarpaulin buckets attached to it by chains for bailing out the water, for more boats are swamped for the lack of these simple accompaniments than anything else.

Lord Nelson's Character.

From the memoirs of the Earl of Minto, a prominent statesman of England during the last century, which have just been published in London, is given this estimate of his intimate friend Lord Nelson: Modesty and vanity were curiously mingled in Nelson's character, both probably having their root in the same simplicity of nature. He was as grateful to those who had shown him kindness as if his genius could not have failed to make itself known without their aid; and the titles and decorations, the honors and praises lavished on him, delighted him all the more because his utter want of self-consciousness prevented him from weighing them in the balance with his great achievements.

The New Atlantic Cable.

The completion of the new direct Atlantic cable from Ireland to America forms another link which binds the old world to the new. The Direct United States Cable Company is an English corporation, with a capital stock of 65,000 shares, at £20 each, or a total of £1,300,000. The rates of messages have not yet been determined upon, but will shortly be given; and as the new cable is in direct competition with the old ones, the public will of course reap the benefits.

A man may occasionally kiss the wrong woman by mistake, but when he makes a practice of it, the right woman finds it out, and that's what bothers him.

For reasonable, stylish and well made Clothing, go to Gunzberg's.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. A. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
of Erie county.

THE Ohio Democratic Convention adopted the most thoroughly inflation platform that has ever been devised. Consequently there is war in the Democratic camp.

THE Democratic papers cite it as a fact of tremendous significance because Grant did not attend the Boston Bunker Hill celebration, a few days ago they were whining dolefully because he *did* attend the Lexington celebration. Since they lost the third term bugaboo they are distressingly in want of a grievance.

THE Buffalo *Express* suggests that its Democratic cotemporaries pause between their shouts about Grant's absenteeism at Long Branch, and look up Gov. Sam. Tilden. He has been absent from Albany several days, working up his chances for the Presidential nomination, and it is not known when he will return.—Over one hundred and fifty bills are awaiting his signature, and yet he returns not. Did President Grant ever leave important public business to engage in "horse shedding" for a nomination?

CONCERNING that uncertain political quantity, the independent voter, the New York *Tribune* says:

> Opinions vary about him. Some think he is tired, and some that he is angry, some that he is disgusted, and some that he wants an office, and the Democratic party, with its undying vanity, its roughed cheeks, false teeth, wax nose and dyed hair, its vicious habits and its bad name, simpers and smirks and thinks he has come a wooing.

THE sooner we understand it the better,—that we have got to fight for our common school system against the Roman Catholic Church, the latter at the same time being drilled, instructed, and disciplined into the habit of obeying its superiors, almost as fully as are soldiers taught to obey their officers. In Ohio the Romanist party openly admit that it is their purpose to break down the public schools of the State, and they will ally themselves *en masse* with the party which shall not show hostility to the State schools. The Catholic Telegraph, published in Cincinnati, plainly says that Catholics must not support schools where religion is not taught. It says:

> The forty-seventh and forty-eighth articles of the syllabus have authoritatively settled for all time that the exclusion of religious instruction from daily education is a damnable religious error, which Catholics cannot approve without a denial of faith and commission of sin. Legislation does, therefore, as far as Catholics are concerned, interfere with the subject of religion. The State has no inherent authority to exclude religion from public education. When it does so it plays the tyrant, clothing itself with a commission of power for which it can show no warrant. If the State did not tax us to support institutions that deny us liberty of conscience, we would not complain, at least of injustice. The ruin which secular education will inevitably bring upon the State would, however, not be averted. But as long as the present system prevails, the state not only questions our faith but denies to us its free and unrestricted exercise.

THE Ohio Democrats have done all that they possibly could do to ensure the defeat of their party in the national election of 1876. No negative strength growing out of Republican weakness, no popular desire for a change of men and measures in the administration of the government, not all the impulses and influences which go to make up the political "tidal wave" which we are told has been sweeping over the country, can avail the Democratic party if it trifles with the gravest interests of the people.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE Temperance party of Pennsylvania have nominated Rev. R. Dudley Brown, a native of Pittsburgh, but now a resident of Lawrence county, for Governor, and Ed. F. Pennypacker, a farmer of Chester county, for Treasurer. Mr. Brown is an amiable gentleman, and popular in his county, but he will fail to make the impression on Lawrence's present political status that was claimed by an enthusiastic admirer in the Convention. Mr. Brown has already been the recipient of favors from the Republican party, and now that he has joined in the movement to give the State over to the Democracy, the Republican voters of Lawrence will not throw away even co

The Salary Question.

ED. MINER:—In your last issue a communication appeared under the head of the "The Superintendent's Salary" which, in justice to myself, I feel constrained to notice, as loth as I am, owing, perhaps, to want of time as well as disposition, to engage in newspaper controversy.—Why there should have been any reference to me, either directly or indirectly, in that communication, is beyond my comprehension, as I have taken no action to warrant it. Owing to business engagements of a pressing character I overlooked the day of the convention called to elect a Superintendent and fix his salary, and therefore feel in no wise responsible for its action. As President of the Board of Directors of the Smethport district, I received a circular a few days since from Prof. Wickersham, a copy of which you published two weeks since. At the suggestion of Maj. J. C. Backus, I wrote to Prof. Wickersham, immediately after receiving the circular, requesting that the opinion of the Attorney-General should be had upon the constitutionality of reducing the salary after it had been fixed. With the exception of having upon two or three occasions expressed my disapprobation of the action of the convention, this is the head and front of my offending.

In the same communication Prof. Wickersham is denounced and styled a "would be ring master," &c. There is no official at the head of a Department in any State Government in this country who is held in higher esteem by men of all parties, than is James P. Wickersham, the Sup't of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania. For purity of character, for integrity of purpose and for all those characteristics which make up an accomplished gentleman he is the peer of any man in our State. A few years ago, when the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Col. McFarlane, as Superintendent of the Orphan Schools, Prof. Wickersham received the unanimous vote of that body for the place, and at the same time he was holding the office of Sup't of Common Schools. This will give the people of McKean county some idea of the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best, and of the weight which should be attached to the ungrounded aspersions against his character in the communication of last week.

As to the salary, if an opportunity ever presents itself I as one of the Directors of this county will vote to reconsider the action of the May convention, and reduce the salary to a *liberal* compensation for the following reasons: Under the Constitution the Legislature is required to provide not less than one million dollars for the support of the Common School system. Every dollar paid to Superintendents is deducted from this sum. If every county in the State should pay their Superintendents at the same rate that the late convention voted to pay that officer in this county, it would take at least one third of the entire amount to pay the salaries of these officers, which I have for many years considered dead weight to the Common School system. I am not willing that this large sum shall be devoted to such a purpose, and what I am not willing that other counties should do I will not ask for this. Heretofore these officers, including the City Superintendents have drawn in salaries about one-tenth of the annual appropriation, and much complaint has been made in the populous and wealthy counties because the poorer and more sparsely settled counties have generally paid their Superintendents proportionately larger salaries than they were entitled to. But in counties like McKean, of large territorial extent, where the schools are very much separated it has been considered excusable to pay something more than a pro rata amount. There are something over 17,000 schools in the State, and by a moment's computation it will be seen that $1,000 for the 100 schools of McKean is a much larger salary than she would be entitled to under the pro rata system, if no more than one-tenth of the school fund is used in the payment of these salaries.

The argument that it costs us nothing to pay our Superintendent an unreasonably large salary is not true. It may cost us but a trifle in money, but it is fearfully expensive when we take into consideration the effect it will have upon our good name. The highwayman plies his profession upon the principle to take what costs him nothing and if other localities have heretofore acted upon that principle it is no reason why we should do so now.

Truly Yours,
L. ROGERS.

Smethport June 22d, 1875.

Ordinance No. 40.

RELATING TO SIDEWALKS

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Common Council of the Borough of Smethport, at a regular meeting convened, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that all sidewalks hereafter built within the limits of said Borough, shall be constructed of stone, brick or plank, and shall be at least four feet wide, the out or road side of which shall be uniformly six feet from the line of the adjoining lot, and when a walk crosses a street, the owner of the adjoining land is required to extend the walk into the street six feet beyond his line, so as to receive a walk on the street being crossed, provided that the Council may grant a special permit for building a wider or narrower walk.

SEC. 2. When a walk is required to be built, the ground must be properly graded under the direction of the Borough Engineer, and if built of plank, the plank shall be of uniform width, and laid lengthwise on sleepers, which are to be imbedded into the earth even with its surface so that the plank shall rest upon the earth as well as the sleepers, and the said plank shall be interlocked with each other so as to break joints upon all the sleepers, which are to be crosswise under said walk. If the walk is built of stone or brick, the same is to be done under the direction of the Borough Engineer—all walks directed to be built shall have the necessary and suitable culverts to pass the water.

SEC. 3. When a walk is directed to be built, the Council requiring the same shall fix a reasonable time for its completion, and require the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon, to build the same in accordance with the general regulations, and when the Council do not specify whether the walk shall be of stone, brick, or plank, the respective owners may build whichever kind they see fit, and if the walk is not built within the time specified, the owners having had at least twenty days notice, then the Borough shall cause the same to be done, and collect the cost of the work and materials, with twenty per centum, advance thereon from said owners according to law.

SEC. 4. All side-walks built by direction of the Borough Council shall be kept in repair by the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon, and if the owner or owners neglect to repair the same for the space of ten days after being notified so to do by the Borough Council or its executive officer, then the Borough may cause the same to be done, and collect the costs of the same with twenty per centum advance thereon from the said owner in the same manner as is provided in Sec. 3, of this Ordinance for collecting costs &c., for building side walks.

SEC. 5. Whenever a sidewalk is ordered to be built crossing the streets opened, the Borough will build the crossing as soon as the walk on each side shall be completed.

SEC. 6. All ordinances heretofore enacted so far as the same is inconsistent with the foregoing ordinance, or any part the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. It is hereby ordained and enacted that a sidewalk shall be built on the north side of Main street, from the west side of square No. [illegible], to the East side of said square, and on the South side of Main street from the east side of square No. 67, to the East side of square No. 40 and said walks to be built according to the general regulations above prescribed, and to be completed on or before the first day of August next, and that notice of this Ordinance shall be given to the respective owners of land adjoining said walk.

Approved June 7, 1875.

G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

E. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

Ordinance No. 41.

RELATING TO NUISANCES &c.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Smethport in meeting convened and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same That all persons are prohibited from placing any obstructions in the [illegible] of the borough [illegible], are also prohibited from placing any nuisance or offensive matter in the highways, [illegible] or [illegible] ground—and all owners or occupiers of lands within the said borough are hereby notified and required to remove all obstructions and nuisances or offensive matter out of [illegible] opened for public use, next to and adjoining their respective lots, on or before the first day of July next.

SEC. 2. The word obstructions in the first Sect. [illegible] shall be construed to relate to fences, saw logs, boards, [illegible], wood piles, wagons, carts, sleds, [illegible]. The word nuisance or offensive matter, shall be construed to relate to manure [illegible].

SEC. 3. Any person violating the first section of this Ordinance by placing any obstruction or any nuisance or offensive matter in the opened [illegible] of the Borough shall forfeit and pay [illegible] Ten Dollars [illegible] before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace as the [illegible], one moiety thereof shall go to the complainant, and the other moiety to the said borough.

SEC. 4. If any person shall refuse or neglect to remove any obstruction, nuisance or offensive matter out of the street next to and adjoining his property [illegible] for the space of [illegible] after being notified to remove the same by the Council or its executive officer then the Borough may cause the same to be done and collect the costs thereof with twenty per centum advance thereon in the same manner [illegible] for the cost of [illegible] made by the Corporation.

SEC. 5. It is expressed, provided that the remedies named in the 3d and 4th sections of this Ordinance are cumulative, and shall in no manner repeal or interfere with any other remedy whether by [illegible]. It is further provided that the Burgess upon application, or any person may give a written or printed permit to use a specified street for such purposes as he may deem proper, which shall be good until the next meeting of the Council when it may be revoked or continued upon such terms as the Council shall adopt.

Approved June 14, 1875.

G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

E. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

J. R. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph AND Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 25 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

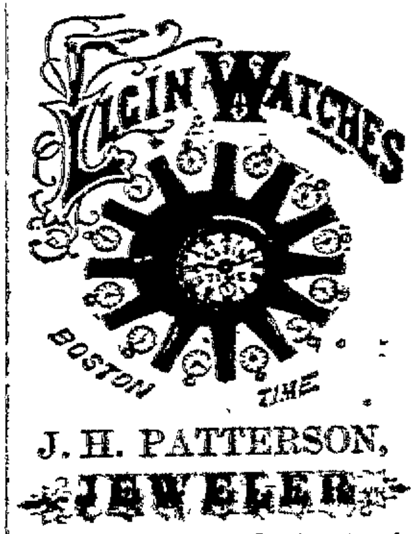
Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon.

PATTERSON.



J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER May 23, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

6:00 A. M., Mail, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 8 47 Olean 9 00, Portville 9:16, State Line 9:24 Eldred 9:37, Larrabees 9:40, Sartwell 9.52, Turtle Point 9:56, Port Allegany 10:10, Liberty 10:25, Keating 10:37, Shippen 10:53, Emporium 11.10 A. M. Connecting with the P. & E. R. R. for local points as far East as Renovo, and West to Erie. Also making direct connections via P. & E. R. R. at Driftwood with the Low Grade Divis'n of the Allegheny Valley R. R. for all local points through to Pittsburgh.

8:30 A. M. Accommodation, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 3 10, Olean 3:45, Portville 4.20, State Line 4 45 Eldred 5.15, Larrabees 5.35, Sartwell 5:50 Turtle Point 6.00, Port Allegany 6 30 P. M.

4:30 P. M. Express, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 7 35, Olean 7 51 (Supper) Portville 8.07, State Line 8 13, Eldred 8 24, Larrabees 8.35, Sartwell 8 42, Turtle Point 8 46, Port Allegany 9:00, Liberty 9:19, Keating 9:37 Shippen 9:55 Emporium 10:00 P. M.

Leaving Emporium.

2:00 A. M. Express, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 4 05, Turtle Point 4.17, Sartwell 4.22, Larrabees 4 28, Eldred 4.35 State Line 4 50, Portville 4.59 Olean 5:27, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 5.30, Buffalo 9.00 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Mail, stopping at Port Allegany 3 35 Turtle Point 3 45, Sartwell 3.51, Larrabees 3.58 Eldred 4:05, State Line 4 15, Portville 4 26 Olean 4 55, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 4.58, Buffalo 7.50 P. M.

Leaving Port Allegany.

4:30. A. M. Accommodation, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Turtle Point 4.45, Sartwell 5:00, Larrabees 5.25, Eldred 5 50, State Line 6.21, Portville 6 43 Olean 7:25, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 7.45, Buffalo 2.00 P. M.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON AND RESTAURANT

Sartwell Block, Second floor.
SMETHPORT, PA.

G. W. SARTWELL. S. D. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

KANE, PA.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM TIBBY deceased of Bradford township, have been granted to the subscriber all persons indepted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay

C. J. LANE
PATRICK LYNCH
Administrators.

May 27, 1875 —9t

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,

Port Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice.
Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

License Petitions.

The following persons have filed their respective petitions for

TAVERN LICENSES

William Haskill, Smethport.
N. Palmer, Port Allegany.
S. C. Sartwell, " "
P. & T. Mullin, " "
Robt. T. Lam. Bradford Boro.
D. W. Green, " "
F. W. Heece, Kane.
R. E. Locker, "
George Welker "
D. H. N. Taylor "
Ransom Larrabee, Eldred township.
Joseph Story, Alton.
Charles Geary. " Retail License.
Peter Van Every, Sergeant township.

EATING HOUSES:

D. T. McDonald. Hamlin Station.
Harrington & Slingerland, Port Allegany.
L. B. Bishop, " "
Kearan Hanlon, " "

L.S. Witness my hand and seal at Smethport, this 31st day of May 1875.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Clerk, Q. S.
ROBERT H. ROSE, Dep'ty.

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,

Union Street, Convenient to Depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Reeded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and chilnren, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the country, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. My Stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
DYE STUFFS &c.
IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS, and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabees, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, &c 8c per yd.
Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.
16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBURGS, TAMISE & BIRETTE CLOTHS,
FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE. CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

OAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Als

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT. FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing.

M. LEVY & BRO,

OLEAN. N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.

Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, &c

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewery a specialty. Give him a call

A fine selection of English Worsted Coats and Vests at Gunzberg's.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

McKean & Buffalo R. R.

TIME TABLE.

On and after June 21, 1875, trains will run on this road as follows, until further notice

Going North.

Express.—Leaves Hamlin 3.40 A. M. stopping at Colegrove 3 15, Smethport 4.00 Farmers Valley 4 15, Frisbees 4.19, arriving at Larrabee 4.25, A. M.

Accommodation.—Leaves Clermont 2.00, P. M., stopping at Wernwag 2.29, Hamlin 2.36, Colegrove 2.51, Smethport 3 18, Farmers Valley 3.35, Frisbees 3.47, arriving at Larrabee 3.53, P. M.

Going South.

Mail—Leaves Larrabee 10 00 A. M., stopping at Frisbees 10 06, Farmers Valley 10.13, Smethport 10 25, Colegrove 10.42, Hamlin 10 45, Wernwag 11.01, arriving at Clermont 11,10.

Express—Leaves Larrabee 3 40, P. M., stopping at Frisbees 3 45, Farmers Valley 3 51, Smethport 9 05, Colegrove 9.22, arriving at Hamlin 9 25, P. M.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Court week was enlivened by some lively showers on Tuesday.

—For a good dish of ice cream drop into the basement of the MINER building.

—See Time Table of Buffalo & McKean railroad at the head of this column.

—We issue our paper one day earlier than usual this week, and a good deal of interesting matter is thus deferred.

— E. V. Chadwick runs a 'bus to and from the McKean & Buffalo depot, to all passenger trains. Fare, 25 cents.

—The St. Marys Gazette has a valuable correspondent at Wilcox. He serves up all the news—if not more.

— An exchange hears rumors of a railroad project to the mouth of the Falls creek, and from thence to Bishops Summit.

— W. O. Congdon tells us that he is now receiving nearly 3 100 pounds of milk daily at his cheese factory.

ICE CREAM.—Mr Patterson is prepared to supply ice cream in any quantity and of the best quality. Rooms in the basement of the MINER building.

— The Potter Enterprise shows its enterprising spirit in presenting a full report up to the time of going to press of the trial of Mrs. Graves for the murder of her husband.

—President Grant knocked down a colored voter in Washington the other day — This certainly ought to satisfy the Democracy that he is not a candidate for re election.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a fine open seat buggy furnished with back, newly polished, and stylish — Price $125. Inquire of

W. J. MILLIKEN.

—Brown, the artist in black, has secured a location in the room under the MINER office for a few days, where he will draw you a perfect likeness, in a very short space of time, for 15 cents.

Neighbor Hughes, of the Reporter, [illegible] our sanctum with his portly presence and genial smile on Tuesday. He still appears to "charm the ladies" admirably. May his shadow never diminish.

—There are said to be three holders of life passes on the New York Central railroad, issued on solid silver plates. The three persons so distinguished are John. B Jervis of Rome, N. Y., the first engineer of the road, his wife, and Gov Kimball of West Point.

—A Philadelphia German, upon the arrival of a second pair of twins, said to his family physician: "Oh yu blesse, doctor, it ish better dot a schtop be boot to dose dings. One bair of quince, I dinks, ish alley rite but more as dot ish blaid owit. Don'd he? You know how it is myself!"

—The lovers of good dancing, music, and a good time generally, should not forget the Fourth of July dance at Palmer's, in Port Allegany, Monday evening, July 5.—They never fail to make it pleasant for their guests there on such an occasion.

—It is not generally known that a recent act of assembly requires the executors, administrators, or friends of the deceased person, to put an affidavit on record in the register's office, setting forth the day and hour when the death occurred. Friends and parties applying for letters of administration will do well to bear this important fact in mind, and thereby save much inconvenience in receiving their legal papers.—This act in question can be found on page 194, pamphlet laws of 1874.

—"Uncle" Niles Kinney, of Annin Creek met with a painful accident one day last week. He was superintending the driving of some posts on his farm, and accidentally placed his hand on the top of the post before the man handling the maul was through driving. The consequence was that his hand was frightfully mangled. It is feared that he will lose some of his fingers. He will be laid up with a painful hand a long time, at all events.

— S. Gunzberg informs us that he has filled his store with all the latest styles of first-class summer clothing, comprising a fine selection of English worsted coats and vests. He does not pretend to sell below cost, but offers his goods at as reasonable prices as can any city dealer. He cordially invites the citizens of this vicinity to call and look at his goods and prices, and is confident that he can suit both in goods and prices.

—John R. Groves, formerly of Alfred University, has been engaged to teach the Coudersport school for the coming school year. We can congratulate our friends in Coudersport upon securing J. R.'s services in that capacity. A long acquaintance as a fellow student at the University at Alfred Centre warrants us in speaking in the highest terms of his scholastic attainments, and as a teacher he ranks among the first, having taught in the University for a long time after graduation, and elsewhere, with mark-

Out of the Woods.

Smethport has always enjoyed the reputation of a quiet, inland town. On Monday morning she was suddenly, and unexpectedly to many, transposed into a busy, railroad town. Many have been the projects discussed for opening communication by rail with the great world outside of us, many have been the bright hopes raised by the promises of impecunious railroad companies with high sounding names, only to be dashed to the ground when the fulfilling of those promises came to hand, until our people became painful cognizant of the truth of the adage that "hope oft deferred maketh the heart sick" Not until the gentlemen having control of the Buffalo and McKean road, and composing the Buffalo Coal Company, turned their attention to the unbounded resources of this county in mineral deposits, and determined to invest their money in coal lands and build a road to bring the product of their lands to market, has there been anything done in the way of railroad building that has looked like business. We of course except the B. N. Y & Phila., although in making the mistake of avoiding the McKean coal fields the road has failed to prove of such mutual advantage to itself and this county that it might, which defect the McKean & Buffalo, acting as an important branch, will tend very much to remedy.

In May, a little over one year ago, a party of mining engineers, at the instance of Mr Geo. Magee and with the permission of the Messrs. Wernwag, commenced prospecting for coal upon the lands owned by the latter gentlemen on Bunker Hill. After a thorough investigation they were so well satisfied of the value of the coal deposit that in September a company with a capital of $1,000,000 was formed, an immense tract of land secured, and the laying of a line for a road to connect with the B. N., Y. & Phila., at Larrabee. The weather in the fall was open and favorable to work on the road until very late, and the work was vigorously prosecuted. When the winter set in the weather was so extremely cold that work was impeded very much, but there was no complete cessation. As spring opened it was discovered that the severe frosts of last winter had played havoc with the newly constructed road bed, delaying very much the completion of the road. As the work approached completion the public have naturally been impatient and restive under the apparent tardiness of the company in opening it to the public. But they had very sensibly determined to have the road all finished and in good order before submitting it to public use and criticism. The 15th inst. was first set as the time of opening, but not being in entire readiness at that time it was indefinitely postponed, and it was thought not to begin business until July 1st. But it was finally concluded at a late hour last Friday to open up on Monday of this week. The preparatory arrangements were hastily made, and on Monday morning at 5 o'clock the first regular passenger train from Clermont to Larrabee passed Smethport. Six trains daily pass the place. Already a new and invigorating element seems perceptible in the very atmosphere, our people step brisker and with more confidence in themselves and the future. The work of building the road has been accomplished without any brag or bluster, and as it is one of the best built and equipped roads in the country we are not doubtful that it will prove one of the best paying ones. Smethport is at least out of the woods—the Lord be praised for that.

Cheese.

Mr Congdon, the proprietor of the cheese factory in this place, informs us that he has just made a sale of the cheese from all his remaining May milk and two days of June, up to within ten days of the press.—He sold it for 12½ cents per pound, which equals if not exceeds the price paid for the best Allegany county article. We were shown a letter from a well informed buyer, in which he offered Mr. Congdon ½ of a cent more per pound for his cheese than he would pay for the best Allegany county article that he had seen, or 12 cents per pound. But Mr. C did still better, and sold it for 12½. The lot sold comprised 3447 pounds, which added to what has already been sold in small lots makes 5300 pounds the present yield of the factory — This recent sale is for the London market, where none but the best cheeses can be sent. It was shipped to Buffalo over our new road, and the freight bill was the first one issued by the McKean & Buffalo railroad. At the price sold, and after taking out the expenses of manufacture, the profits to the dairymen are more than if the milk had been turned into butter and sold at 30 cents per pound. No particular comments are needed upon these facts. They speak for themselves in language that cannot be mistaken by the thoughtful farmer.

Fourth of July Pic-Nic.

Bills have been printed at this office announcing a grand Fourth of July Pic-Nic at the grove near the depot, in this place, on Saturday, July 3. A platform for dancing will be built, large enough to accommodate all who wish to take the floor. An elegant dinner will be served at one o'clock, and any amount of temperate refreshments can be procured at all time during the day. Every pains will be taken to make it a pleasurable day for all who may attend, and none need fail to have a good time.

Smethport Borough School.

The examination June 18, was held only in the Principal Department. Those averaging 90 per cent. were as follows:

Mary Mare	Evaline Forsyth.
Fannie Rogers	Winnie Glen.
Orpha Starks	Mary Hamlin.
Ethel Armstrong	Nellie Waller.
Mary Sartwell	Kate Brown.
Addie Brewster	Katie Mullin.
Harry Richmond	Dermont Haskill.
Alvin Wright	Frank Backus.
Kittie Towel	Thomas Richmond.
Mary Colwel	William Lavery.

Miss Kate Brown averaged 100 per. ct.

MISS M. ROBSON, Teacher.

A Card.

ED. MINER:—My attention having been called to a communication in your paper several weeks since, from Dr. S. D. Freeman in which he disclaims any authority on my part to use his name as reference as to my skill in dentistry, I wish to say that his name was used under a misapprehension on my part, supposing that he would undoubtedly sanction its use. I regret very much that such a mistake should have occurred.

Yours truly L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist.

Port Allegany Celebrateth,

We understand that the American Eagle will be let loose at Port Allegany on the 3d of July. In other words, the enterprising and patriotic people over the hill propose to commemorate the anniversary of the birth-day of the Republic in a proper manner. There will be an oration delivered by P. R. Cotter, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence will be read by S. W. Smith. Cotter is an eloquent speaker and Smith is a first-class public reader, so there will be nothing lacking in that part of the programme.—There will also be a fantastic parade, music, fireworks, &c., &c. It is a home institution, depending solely on home talent, and we will warrant to be enjoyable through. Let's go over.

PETE CONKLIN,

the great Clown, is now traveling with the Rothchild & Co.'s Show. The following notice of him we copy with pleasure. "A mighty multitude of people, enshrouded by a vast pavilion, standing stark and gleaming in the moonlight.—"Pete Conklin!" this and no more says the master of the circle. Thus enters this young giant of the arena, the King of Jesters. Broad, bold, little, clearly bent, clean limbed, lion-voiced, the coming man, amid a grand hush and bated breath. He bounds into the ring, no little rivulet of fun, but a perfect Niagara of good humor. Original, powerful, magnetic. This wonder is SUI GENERIS of himself alone, and unlike all the world. You have seen the cause, mark the effect. See how he holds this mighty audience at his will. Now a gentle ripple of pleasure murmurs through the auditorium, as a touch of nature makes all the world akin. Now a squib is thrown, sharp and quick, and a gust, a tempest of rollicksome roaring laughter releaves the air, until the broad and towering canvas flaps its mighty wings in answering strokes, and the center poles sound their creaking plaudits, as three thousand hearts leap responsive to the actor's power." Will exhibit in Smethport, Tuesday, July 6th.

— A. N. Taylor has been appointed as member of the Republican State Central Committee from this county for the ensuing year.

Haying Implements.

Scythes of the best manufacture from 75 cts to 1 25 and all warranted at

M. A. SPRAGUE'S.

— The gentleman whom we had in our mind as the Kane correspondent of the Reporter says that he is not the man — We are glad if that is the fact. That being the case the original "Alpine" only stands indicted for gross ignorance and impudence, which in his case is almost criminal.

— "Pick me up" means read, and learn the name of the resident dentist of Smethport.

—Gunzberg speaks from the margin of the inside pages of this paper.

The Great Show from over the Ocean.

Our advertising columns to-day promise our readers something unusually and desirably novel and varied in the way of amusement, in Smethport on Tuesday, July 6th in a visit from A. B. Rothchild's Royal Victoria Menagerie, Asia African Caravan and Continental Circus, which comes all the way across the stormy Atlantic to test the liberality and appreciation of the American public, previous to locating itself at Philadelphia as one of the features of the forthcoming Centennial Celebration.

We bespeak for our foreign visitor a golden welcome, not only on account of respect for the nerve involved in making such a singular and risky venture, and the undoubted magnitude, elegance and propriety of the exhibition, but because rare good faith is demonstrated in the emphatic discarding of the museum trash, largely employed by other shows to swindle the people and give a preposterously false idea of their size and attractions. Our new candidate for arenic recognition sticks bravely and squarely to its announcements; the ones we really go to see and enjoy, and beyond which lie the realms of fraud.

We need not specify the special animals and noted artists combined to at once instruct and delight, but the feature of the gigantic performing rhinoceros, "Himalaya," is one at once so unusual and extraordinary as to deserve special prominence as the bills say, he is "a whole show alone," and will add greatly to the general desire perceptible to seek the great double pavilions of the distinguished nomadic stranger.

DIED.

WATROUS.—In Lafayette, Pa., June 1. 1875, of Scarlet fever and Dyptheria, MAUDIE WATROUS; adopted and only child of W. F. and Emma Watrous, of Warren, Pa., aged 6 years and 22 days.

Bright as the flowers that blossom and die,
Sweet as the vesper at even;
Our dear little Maudie has flown to the sky,
To dwell with the angels in heaven.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

A. B. Rothchild & Co.

Royal Victoria Menagerie.

ASIO-AFRICAN CARAVAN

AND

CONTINENTAL CIRCUS

WILL EXHIBIT AT

SMETHPORT, JULY 6.

Which New Trans-Atlantic Candidate For Public Favor, after achieving such an English and Continental Reputation as to officially obtain the distinguished recognition of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been transported to the Great Republic, by special steamer, at enormous expense, and will during the present season, be introduced in its

GRAND DOUBLE DIVIDED PAVILLIONS

to American approval, preparatory to its location at Philadelphia during the Great Centennial Exhibition and pending the erection of a permanent Collosal and Superb Zoological Garden and Amphitheatre for that purpose, at a contract expenditure of $200,000

The Most Notable Departure

attempted in amusements in the New World, its

MAGNIFICENT MENAGERIE MARGEREE

canopies a collossal and costly duplication of the famous Zoological Gardens of London presenting

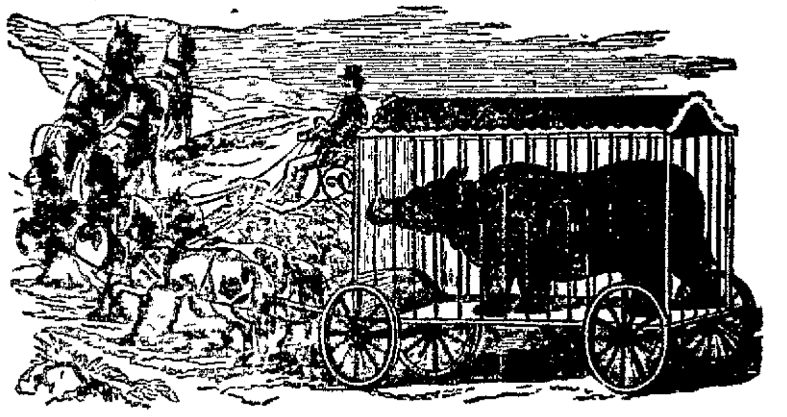
SAVAGE NATURE'S MONSTER MIRROR

reflecting living lessons from the double golden lairs, in which may be studied and admired the most complete and perfect collection of carniverous and graminiverous captures ever congregated since the Flood. Including a

CARAVAN COLLEGE OF BRUTE SCHOLARS

and the most astounding illustration of animal magnitude and training on earth, in

The Cyclopean Rhinoceros Asiatic "Himalaya,"



Positively the only living Rhinoceros on exhibition in America, and such a moving mountain of pachydermatous flesh that ten of the strongest Flemish draught horses are required to move him. The most unique and thrilling Arenic Innovation ever presented in this, or any age, are the incredible-performances act and antics of this EDUCATED IRON CLAD SOVEREIGN of the Indies, in Circus Ring at each exhibition. An innumerable Field Aviary of Gorgeously plumaged and language-gifted BIRDS. A COLONY OF MONSTER BABOONS, Acting Apes and Mimicking Monkeys.

A

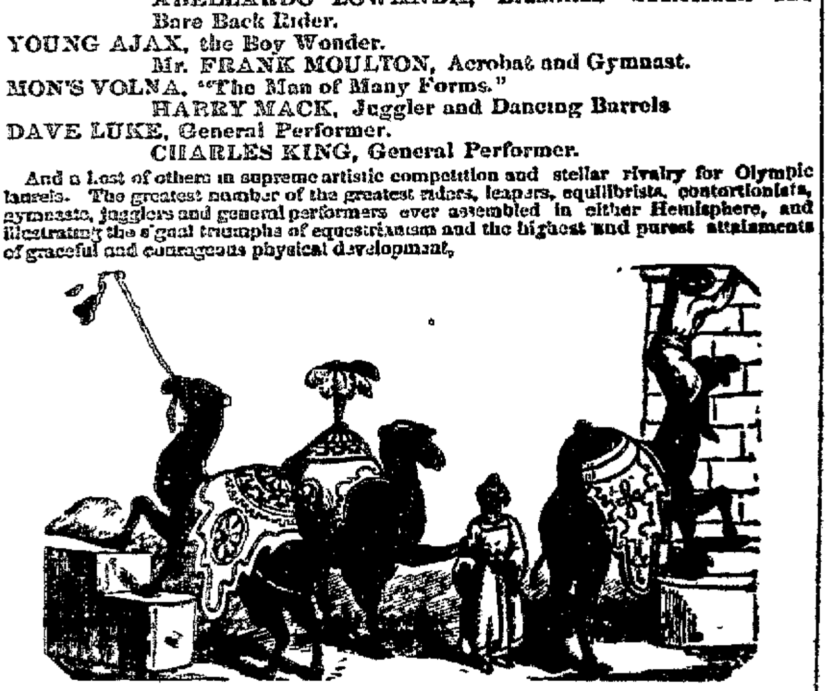
ROYAL KING OF CIRCUS CELEBRITIES;

Constituting a peerless concentration of GREAT AREANAS BEYOND CENSURE

NEW FOREIGN FACES AND AMERICAN FAVORITES.

M'LLE JOSEPHINE, Premier Equestrienne.
Mr. HENRY KING, the Original Pete Jenking.
MASTER WILLIE, Juvenile Equestrian.
LA PETITE JOSIE, Baby Pony Rider.
PETE CONKLIN, America's Greatest Clown.
ABELLARDO LOWANDA, Brazillian Sumersault and Bare Back Rider.
YOUNG AJAX, the Boy Wonder.
Mr. FRANK MOULTON, Acrobat and Gymnast.
MON'S VOLNA, "The Man of Many Forms."
HARRY MACK, Juggler and Dancing Barrels
DAVE LUKE, General Performer.
CHARLES KING, General Performer.

And a host of others in supreme artistic competition and stellar rivalry for Olympic laurels. The greatest number of the greatest riders, leapers, equilibrists, contortionists, gymnasts, jugglers and general performers ever assembled in either Hemisphere, and illustrating the signal triumphs of equestrianism and the highest and purest attainments of graceful and courageous physical development,



A Huge Highway Holliday Parade or Procession of the Nations, led by Signor Franchini's

COALSTREAM SILVER CORNET BAND

In the Gorgeous Golden Chariot of St. George, exceeds in massive splendor a dozen Roman Triumphs and gives outward evidence of the masterdonic inside resources of the Foreign Field Favorite. See it, and circulate the Good News that the

GREAT SHOW IS COMING

MENAGERIE DOORS open at 1 and 7 P. M. CIRCUS performances commencing one hour later

Admission - - - - - - - - 50 cents.
Children under 9 years - - - - - 25 cents.

Port Allegany, Wednesday June 30th.
Bradford, Monday July 5th.
Wilcox, Wednesday July 7th.
St. Marys, Thursday July 8th.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprisessome of the many article constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Bone knobs
Bath brick
Bed castors
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bolts
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Plating, waffle and wafers
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
[illegible]
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
[illegible]
Tobacco boxes
[illegible]
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c., &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county, where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

A SPECIALTY

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

24—ly *S. Gunzberg.*

B. A. VanScoy,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located in the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any [illegible] that [illegible] call [illegible]

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.

The Steamer Vicksburg is Cut Down by Ice off the Coast of Newfoundland and Sinks with about Forty Persons on Board.

The steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow for New York, picked up a boat in which were five sailors in an exhausted condition, who, on being tenderly cared for are able to tell their sad tale, and developed the fact that the steamer Vicksburg, from Quebec for Liverpool, had sunk off the coast of Newfoundland with all on board, in consequence of being cut down by ice. Three boats got away, containing forty four persons, of whom but these five have been heard from as yet, and the probabilities are that the balance have perished, as the disaster occurred one hundred and twenty miles from St. Johns, N. B., in the midst of heavy floating ice.

James Crowley, the boatswain's mate, one of the five survivors, makes the following statement: We left Quebec on Thursday morning, May 27, on our way from Montreal to Liverpool. Our crew consisted of over sixty men, and there were on board eight saloon passengers, of whom three were ladies and five were gentlemen, and about twenty in the steerage, of whom four were females. On Sunday we fell in with ice, and in a little while were surrounded by it. It was field ice, and there were many very large cakes floating. The ship was stopped until daylight, and then she proceeded on her way again. Very little ice was seen until Monday evening, when we were again surrounded by it, and it was soon found that the ice was too heavy to allow the ship to drive through. All hands were ordered to shorten sail, and the ship was headed to the south.

At midnight we struck the ice heavily, and the engines were immediately reversed. It was found that the blow had been received aft on the port quarter, and the fans of the propeller had been broken off and a hole knocked through the iron plating, causing a serious leak, through which the water came rapidly. Sails and other stuff, whatever we could get hold of, were brought and stuffed into the hole, so that this leak was pretty effectually stopped, but the ship had made so much water that she was in serious danger and the order was given to throw the cargo overboard. While this work was going on, the second officer and I were ordered to clear away the boats. This was about six A. M. on Tuesday, June 1. Soundings were again ordered by the captain, and six inches of water were found in the forward wells, and five feet and a half in the mainhold wells. The steerage was then full of water, and shortly after the report came from the engineer that the water had risen so as to drown out the fires in the engine room.

All hope of saving the ship was then given up, as she could never have been managed with her sails alone, being so low down in the water as she was. We got orders immediately to man our boats, and preparation was made for putting into the boats such things as we would need until we might be picked up or got to shore. The captain told us all particularly that the distance to St. Johns was one hundred and twenty miles, and that it lay northwest from where we were. I proceeded to care for my boat, No. 1, into which a number of things were being put, and in which the ladies would have gone, it being the captain's boat. In launching her she was capsized, and everything that had been put in, excepting a compass and a part of her provisions, was lost. With four of the men I got into her and began bailing out the water, when we discovered that we had drifted some little ways from the steamer.

About this time we saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear, with nine hands and himself in her. She came round the bow, and pulled to windward about sixty yards. The ship sunk about ten o'clock, leaving boat No. 2 from her chocks with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the captain and some persons floating on a bale of hay among the wreckings. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about were not able to do so. We shipped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then lost sight of them to the westward.

All that we had in the boat besides the spars and oars was a compass and a few provisions. Our beef and bread, forty pounds of the first and fourteen pounds of the other, were wet with salt water, and we could not eat the bread. We had nothing, therefore, but the beef to eat, and on this we lived until we were picked up. Fortunately we had three gallons of water, and we were very sparing of this, although there was little of it left when we were rescued. We suffered terribly from the cold, having nothing to protect us. We sailed and drifted about in our misery until about 10.30 Saturday morning, when we sighted the State of Georgia. She was dead to windward, but we got out our oars and pulled with a will until we reached her, when we were taken aboard.

Their Audacity.

The cheekiest performance on the part of a tramp yet heard of is reported from Hartford, Conn., where three of that fraternity called at a house, the other day, armed with a raw shad, which they said they had just caught, and begged leave to cook it over the kitchen fire. The lady of the house, glad to encourage their unusual industry in catching the fish, let them use the fire, after which they made a hearty meal and departed. When the lady was about to prepare her own dinner and went for a shad which she had laid away in a cool place, she found it not—the tramps had stolen it, and without a suspicion she had let them cook it before her own eyes.

The witness who said she was never without some bias, proved afterwards to be a dressmaker.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States district court of New York, decides that it required one-quarter of the creditors in numbers and one-third in value of those who actually proved claims to assent to a bankrupt's discharge. . . . The American rifle team left New York on the City of Chester for Ireland to attend the international match in Ireland. . . . A United States special agent of the Treasury department seized a lace dress valued at $10,000, a lace shawl worth $5,000 and other laces to the value of $5,000, which had been smuggled. They were formerly the property of Empress Eugenie. . . . W. F. Leslie, receiving teller in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. of New York, has absconded with $12,000 gold. . . . The letter announcing to Mexico the accession of Alfonso to the throne of Spain having miscarried, the Spanish legation has not been recognized by that government. . . . Capt. W. H. Brown, a regular army officer, committed suicide in New York by cutting his throat. No cause was assigned. . . . The Emperor William has conferred the order of civil merit on the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow the poet, of America. . . . Twenty thousand Catholic pilgrims visited the shrine of Paray le-Monial in France. . . . There were 30,068 men in the Masonic procession in New York, according to the official figures of the chief of staff. . . . By the bursting of some flues in the boiler of the steamer Crescent City, from New York to Havana, live coals were thrown from the fire into the coal bunkers, and a formidable conflagration was only prevented by the coolness of the captain and chief engineer. The latter locked himself and the men in the engine room and closed the ventilator, thus preventing the flames from spreading. Not much damage was done. . . . George W. Pemberton, whose murder of Mrs. Bingham, of Boston, will be remembered as one of horrible atrocity, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. . . . The Ohio Universalists, in convention at Columbus, adopted a resolution in which they declare it to be the duty of "every religious denomination which is loyal to the national form of government to unite in support of her free school system." . . . The coroner's jury holding an inquest over a victim of the Holyoke horror, censure the constructors of the church on account of the large gallery with so poor egress, find the immediate cause of the fire in the use of flimsy adornments for the altar, and pine sheathing instead of plaster ceiling, and condemn in strong terms the use of such materials in public buildings. . . . The city of New York has brought suit against the widow of ex-County Auditor Watson in the sum of $6,000,000, alleged to have been taken during the Tweed reign.

The reports that King Alfonso of Spain was to be married to a German princess, have been pronounced unfounded. . . . The terrible result of the church fire in Holyoke has had the effect of stirring up the Department of Buildings in New York city, and they have recently examined all the churches and public buildings, and have found numerous instances where they had to order the enlargement of stairways, reduce the seating capacity or change the doors from swinging inward. . . . Daniel Berrien and William C Rogers, two merchants of New York who had large dealings with the Tweed ring, have been indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. . . . An incendiary fire at Hull, Ontario, destroyed Gilman's large stone sawmill, throwing four hundred men out of employment and causing a loss of $200,000. . . . Miss Mary Telfair, of Savannah, Ga., who died recently, aged eighty-six years, a daughter of ex-Governor Telfair, bequeaths to the Georgia Historical Society about $175,000, to the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, $20,000, to the Presbyterian Church at Augusta, $200,000, to the Hodgson Institute of Telfairville, the Christian Endowment of Telfair, the Hospitals for Females Endowment, Telfair's Academy of Art and Science, and other societies and numerous persons, legacies are made, including handsome bequests to the colored family servants. The estate is valued at over $1,800,000. . . . Elisha Yarbrough, a lad of sixteen, murdered who and robbed a Mr Henry Smith, of Carroll county, Georgia, after being sheltered and fed by him, was tried and condemned to death, and at the time of the swinging of the trap which would pull him into the air, was shrieking and crying loudly for mercy, making the few spectators tremble with horror.

Postmaster-General Jewell has left Washington on a tour of postal inspection, with a view of reducing expenses and rendering his department nearly, if not quite self-supporting. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that hereafter no visitors be permitted in the bureau of engraving and printing vaults of the treasury, or any room where money is kept. This was brought about by the robbing of the $47,000 in bills. . . . Twenty-two of the Chicago aldermen were fined $100 each and costs, for contempt of court in having violated an injunction restraining them from counting the votes cast at the last municipal election. Their counsel were fined $500 each and costs. They appealed. . . . James M. Sweeny, of the old Tweed ring, died in Paris a day or two after the New York authorities sued to recover his property. . . . Reports have been received at Melbourne, Australia, from the Fiji Islands that 50,000 natives have died of epidemic measles. . . . The Communist prisoners who escaped from New Caledonia to Australia have issued an appeal to the sympathy of English people through a London paper, and stating that the French authorities are deliberately endeavoring to starve the prisoners on Pine island. . . . The mutinous members of the crew of the American ship Jefferson Borden have been sent to this country for trial by the English authorities. It will be remembered that they killed both mates. . . . The freight cars of the Pennsylvania railroad having been robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of goods the past year between Harrisburg and Altoona, detectives were put on watch, and last week concluded to search the houses of some of the employees, when over $1,500 worth of goods were recovered. The men were arrested on their trains, and embrace every grade from conductor down. . . . Loyalty islands, in the South Pacific, experienced shocks of earthquake March 28th and 30th, which did much damage to the city of Lifu. The last shock was succeeded by a tidal wave, which swept away three villages, causing great loss of life and property.

A grand banquet was given to Carl Schurz at Berlin by the American residents, the members of the Diet, and the professors of the Berlin University. . . . The town of Morthanik, containing 20,000 inhabitants, on the river Tana, Russia, has been nearly destroyed by fire. . . . The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued invitations to the banquet to be given to the Irish and American rifle teams on the evening of the day of the international match. . . . The opinion of the supreme court sustaining Messrs. Frost and Proctor was read in the New Hampshire Senate. . . . Capt. Mosely of the ship Alexander McCallum, was sentenced at Baltimore to a fine of $500, and three months' imprisonment for cruelty and inhuman treatment to his crew on a voyage from England to Callao, thence to the Guano Islands and Baltimore. . . . The captain of the bark Towo, of Quebec, reports that he ran into and sank an unknown two-masted vessel carrying no lights, on the morning of May 12th, off Newfoundland, during the prevalence of a heavy fog. He heard cries at the time of the collision, and put his ship about twice in the endeavor to pick up some of the crew, but the sea running high, and the night thick, he was unable to find any of them. . . . Four prisoners escaped from the house of correction at South Boston, Mass., by jumping from a window in an upper story to a roof below, a distance of thirty feet, and thence to the ground. . . . The body of Miss Ada Marble, a much-esteemed young lady of Harmony, Me., was found in the river at that place, and indications point to outrage and murder. . . . The St. Louis millers have petitioned the Merchant's Exchange to strike wheat from the list of articles sold on call, alleging that this kind of speculation produces illegitimate fluctuations ruinous to manufacturers of flour, and is altogether disreputable. . . . A burglar entered the house of a Mr Shute, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and on that gentleman awakening and attempting to secure the thief, he was shot twice fatally in the neck by the miscreant, who made good his escape.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has landed in England on a visit. . . . A storm in France has done great damage to property. A loss of over 11,000,000 francs is reported in Paris alone. A house was prostrated in the south of France and eleven persons killed. . . . The Mexican Congress refused to impeach the President of the republic. . . . The New Hampshire Legislature elected Person C Cheney, Republican, as Governor. . . . The inhabitants of Kiukiang, China, attacked the American M. E. Church at that city, in consequence of a quarrel arising from a superstitious belief among the natives that children were maltreated by missionaries. . . . Indian Commissioner Smith says that the report of Cochise's band of Apaches raiding outside of their reservation is incorrect. . . . Yale College has just dedicated a fine new boat house. . . . Jefferson Davis has accepted the Presidency of the Texas Mechanical and Agricultural College at Bryan, at a salary of $4,000. . . . The oyster sloop Kate Burbank, with a cargo of oysters, was stolen one night while lying off Mariner's Harbor, near Newark, N. J. Three days afterward she was found near Bay Bridge, stripped of her anchors, chains and cargo. . . . By a recent decision of the United States supreme court, the funds belonging to benevolent societies have been declared subject to taxation. Some cities are already preparing to collect the same. . . . The President has proclaimed the treaty for the extradition of criminals (fugitives from justice) between the United States and Turkey. The treaty does not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and neither of the contracting parties is bound to deliver up its own citizens.

The English government has received dispatches confirming the reports of frightful mortality among the natives of the Fiji Islands from epidemic measles. . . . H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, the largest dry goods house in the country, with the exception of A. T. Stewart & Co., has been indicted for buying smuggled goods to the value of millions. . . . The Pope, in reply to an address presented to him from students of colleges in America, thanking him for the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate, alluded to the elegant reception given to the appointment in America and added: "It seems that the harvest in America is ripe and laborers alone are wanting. You are preparing yourselves for that work. Preach especially by example in order to convert that great nation." . . . A tribunal at Posen has sentenced the Prince Bishop, Dr Foerster of Prussia, to a fine of two thousand marks and one hundred and thirty-three days imprisonment, for illegally excommunicating a priest. . . . Walter P. Jenney, geologist of the government Black Hills expedition, telegraphs to the Indian commissioner that "the greater area of the Black Hills is in Dakota. The formation in this vicinity is of a present geological age and is not auriferous. Will cross through the hills and examine the gold fields reported to exist near Harney's Peak."

Another terrible disaster is reported from sea, by which over eighty persons are supposed to have been lost. The steamer State of Georgia, from Glasgow to New York, picked up a boat at sea containing five seamen in a half starved and frozen condition, who stated that they were part of the crew of the steamer Vicksburg, from Quebec for Glasgow, which had been cut down by ice and foundered off the coast of Newfoundland, with all on board. They were kindly cared for by the officers of the Georgia, to whom they told their sad story, saying that the Vicksburg left Quebec Thursday, May 27th, with a crew of sixty five men, and passengers to the number of twenty-eight, of whom three were women. When only three days out, they found themselves surrounded by ice, and used the greatest endeavors to escape from the many floes. They managed to keep on their way until Monday night at twelve o'clock, when they struck unusually heavy ice in front, and on endeavoring to back out, the fans of the propeller were broken when it was found the steamer was entirely surrounded by thick ice, which had forced a large hole in the port quarter. The break was stopped by canvas and other materials, and the captain allayed the fears of all on board by telling them he could reach St. Johns, which was only one hundred and twenty miles off. But the water gained rapidly and put out the fires, and so forced them to get ready their boats. The first boat broke loose from the davits, and partly filled with water when these five survivors were ordered to bail her out for the passengers, at which they were engaged when they saw the steamer lurch and go down, with the captain and about forty people, about ten o'clock Tuesday morning. Meanwhile a second boat was got off, containing ten seamen, and as the steamer sunk, a third boat with the chief officer and thirty people floated off. The three boats all provided with the necessaries of life, kept together as long as possible, but the floating ice soon separated them, and the five seamen were nearly exhausted when picked up by the Georgia on Saturday. As the disaster occurred far out of the limit of passing vessels, nothing has been heard of the other two boats, and it is supposed they are lost, which will swell the number of victims to more than eighty.

From the London (England) Printer's Register for January, 1875.

An American Advertising Agency.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, are unquestionably the largest advertising agents in the world. Their quarterly accounts for postage upon newspapers received exceeds $125. When it is borne in mind that the sum of five cents pays the postage upon thirteen papers, it is easy to calculate that for the postage exacted from Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. they are entitled to receive considerably more than one hundred thousand papers every three months, or more than a thousand every day. On occasions in the winter, when the snows interfere with the regular running of the mails, as soon as the blockade is removed it not infrequently happens that as many as twenty-five bushels of newspapers will be received in a single morning.

What becomes of all these papers? What is done with them? are questions which are often asked. The papers come from every quarter, and are received throughout the day and night by the Post-office employees. Those addressed to Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Advertising Agency are thrown into large mail bags arranged on a rack or frame made to support them, with the mouth held open, and these, when filled, are tied at the top and set aside to wait until called for. On Mondays, and mornings after holidays, as many as three or four bags are filled, each one containing several bushels of newspapers in their wrappers, each bag being packed as closely as possible.

The mail bags are brought to the office, after which the papers are taken from the bags and heaped upon a table. Then the wrappers are taken off and the papers smoothed out, uniformly folded and arranged by States. The various piles are then handed over to the men who have in charge the business of examining each separate paper to make sure the advertisements ordered from the Agency are being inserted according to the specifications of contract.

The country is divided into sections and apportioned out to as many men. One devotes his entire time to papers issued in the city of New York, another checks those in States near by, one has Canada, one the South, and another the Territories and Pacific coast. With his book spread open before him, the work of examination and checking proceeds. Every paper in which an advertisement is running is opened out, and the advertisements, one or more, are marked with a crayon so as to be easily found or seen at a glance when the advertiser comes to make his examination before paying his bill.

The checking books are arranged to show the actual number of insertions which every advertisement is to receive. Special marks are used to designate special things, and the checking clerk, guided by instructions, produces a page which will show the advertiser at a glance whether his insertions have been truly and correctly rendered, or otherwise. The name of the advertiser, the space, position, style, and length of time an advertisement must appear are all indicated. The various marks have their meaning—all easily understood and not readily mistaken. If a paper fails to come to hand, the checking book reveals the fact, and it is sent for. It may not be of much importance, but the clerks in charge are instructed not to consider that, but to get the paper and keep it complete.

If an advertisement is materially wrong, is out of position, has important typographical errors, or for any reason is not what the advertiser is entitled to expect, notice is dispatched to the publisher at once, and the error is made good by another insertion or a reduction from the bill. The system is carried to great perfection. The checking books are kept permanently for inspection by advertisers. The papers themselves are kept three months from date of issue, after that time the Agency does not guarantee to exhibit them.

After the examination and marking, the paper is again folded, and receives a heavy mark on the upper right hand corner to indicate that it has passed the requisite examination, and is ready to be placed on file. It is then taken and placed in the space accorded to it. Every weekly paper is assigned to a pigeon-hole, and one foot deep, while to a daily is accorded three each. These spaces are all designated by a label, having printed upon it the name of the paper to which the space is accorded. These being placed in tiers or cases placed back to back, and set up to form galleries, so as to permit of the whole being arranged alphabetically by States, the name of each State being designated on the cases, and again over the entrance to each separate gallery. A stranger is thus enabled to search out the depository of his own local paper, or any other that he may desire to see, with as much readiness as he finds a word in a dictionary or a name in a directory. These galleries being arranged one story above another, and as compactly as possible, occupying portions of the same rooms where all the work upon the papers is performed, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of convenience.

An advertiser whose rule it is to pay no bills until he sees all the papers, can here be accommodated, and a business amounting to $20,000 per annum in cheap country papers can be looked after (every copy of every paper examined) by the advertiser or his representative, who will devote three days' time to the examination four times a year.

The time required for examining papers is mainly used in looking after the advertisement which is not there. This work has all been done beforehand, and each advertisement is marked plainly with a black crayon. If it is so marked the advertiser takes in its appearance, style, position everything in an instant, and if it is not marked he need go no farther. It is not there, and he is entitled to one other insertion or an allowance.

An important use of having complete files of papers so conveniently arranged consists in being able to produce for large advertisers samples of all the papers in which they wish to insert their announcements, that they may see for themselves what such paper looks like, and judge what style of advertising will be the most effective in each.

When the papers have accumulated until their allotted spaces assume a crowded appearance, then comes the final solution of the problem of "What do you do with them?" Boys go through the galleries, extract the earliest papers from each of the spaces (being careful to have a complete file for at least three months), throw them into one great heap, after which a dealer in paper stock comes and carts them all away and in another month they may be found in the store of the paper dealer made into new bundles, upon which may again be printed other papers to repeat the same round of experience.

Vinegar Bitters.

The great merit of Vinegar Bitters has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write "They are the best and most popular preparation in the market." They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. Vinegar Bitters commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz. the stimulant that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of indigestion, biliousness, nervous disease, or physical debility, in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a constitutional specific, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert.

At La Crosse a drunken man walked into a house, found his way to a bed wherein two children were sleeping, disrobed himself, got in bed between them, and when found by the parents of the little ones was dead drunk and snoring like a hog. The chief of police was called in and the "tramp" was taken out.

Any one desiring a recipe how to make soft soap for a cent a pound, will receive it gratis, by addressing I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, the manufacturers of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied his opponent, "but to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belonged to the class generally called insect."

Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co. O. Aug 24, 1874.

Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your medicines Golden Medical Discovery, Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering, also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining, I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully, MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, in a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goitre, scrofulous inflammations, indolent inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

The system is quietly gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue. When physic is needed, take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome and natural medicine.—*Com.*

TEXAS.—Distribution of 65,000 acres of land to emigrants. Address J. E. Foster, Emigration Bureau, Houston, Texas.—*Com.*

$160,000 Made in Two Months—A Wall Street Operation.

The banking house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., 12 Wall street, who deal in stock privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $2,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 were received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work till midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years. They have customers who reside in nearly every State in the Union, also the Dominion of Canada—even from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall street, which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—The Wilson shuttle sewing machine is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easily operated, best made, most durable, and, in every way, most valuable sewing machine in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this country, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—*Com.*

Have you a cough, cold, pain in the chest, or bronchitis? In fact have you the premonitory symptoms of the insatiate archer, consumption? Know that relief is at hand in *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Toothache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.—*Com.*

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—It is justly conceded by our leading family physicians that DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS are the best, safest and surest spring and summer medicine. They thoroughly purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities, remove and counteract dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, piles, jaundice, vertigo, foul stomach, loss of sleep and appetite, scrofulous sores, carbuncles, skin diseases, pimples and nervous debility. They are in the truest and deepest sense incomparably more popular as a family medicine than any other yet discovered. Sold by all druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra bullocks	11½	@ .13
Common to Good Texans	03	@ 11½
Milch Cows	50 00	@ 80 00
Hogs—Live	08	@ .08
Dressed	09½	@ .09¾
Sheep	04½	@ 06½
Lambs	08	@ 12
Cotton—Middling	15¼	@ 15½
Flour—Extra Western	4 85	@ 6 10
State Extra	4 80	@ 5 10
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@ 1 30
No 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
Rye—State	95	@ 1 00
Barley—State	1 20	@ 1 20
Barley Malt	1 40	@ 1 45
Oats—Mixed Western	73	@ 73
Corn—Mixed Western	.78	@ 84
Hay, per cwt	.50	@ 1 10
Straw, per cwt	50	@ 90
Hops . . . 74s, 35@40—olds	08	@ 15
Pork—Mess	19 90	@ 20 00
Lard	13¼	@ 13¾
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	12.00	@ 14 00
No 2, new	9 50	@ 10.00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6.00	@ 6,50
Herring, Scaled, per box	30	@ .30
Petroleum—Crude 06¾@ 6⅞	Refined,	13
Wool—California Fleece	.30	@ .35
Texas	20	@ 33
Australian	.51	@ 51
Butter—State	29	@ 30
Western Dairy	23	@ .24
Western Yellow	20	@ .22
Western Ordinary	10	@ 14
Pennsylvania Fine	.20	@ 23
Cheese—State Factory	11	@ 12½
" Skimmed	.03	@ 05
Western	05	@ 08
Eggs—State	21	@ 21
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 30	@ 1 33
Rye—State	90	@ .15
Corn—Mixed	81	@ 83
Barley—State	1 32	@ 1 32
Oats—State	71	@ 75
BUFFALO		
Flour	6.50	@ 7.25
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 04	@ 1 14
Corn—Mixed	80	@ 80
Oats	67	@ 67
Rye	1 07	@ 1 07
Barley	1 40	@ 1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15¼	@ .15½
Flour—Extra	8 25	@ 8,25
Wheat—Red Western	1 32	@ 1 32
Rye	1 05	@ 1 03
Corn—Yellow	82	@ .83
Oats—Mixed	67	@ .68
Petroleum	.00	@ 16½
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@ 6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 31	@ 1 31
Rye	1.12	@ 1 12
Corn—Yellow	.81½	@ 84
Mixed	.82	@ 83½
Oats—Mixed	69	@ 70
Petroleum—Crude 09½@09½	Refined	12½

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

Did you ever see a child that did not have holes through the toes of its shoes? If you did they were protected by SILVER TIPS. They never wear through at the toe. Try them.

If you want to know what CABLE SCREW WIRE means ask your Shoe Dealer, and if he can't tell you make up your mind he has some pegged work on hand that he wants to sell before he dare tell you.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

TO AGENTS. THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL, its Rise, Progress and Termination, with an impartial epitome of the Testimony on the Trial by O'Connor of New York and Judge Neilson's charge to the Jury and their Verdict. Illustrated. For terms apply to PARK PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

$5 to $20 PER DAY at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

BOOK AGENTS Wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the cheapest book ever published. 885 pages, over 250 illustrations, $1.50. Thousands buy it at sight who could not be induced to purchase the high priced books treating of Domestic Medicine. Unlike other books sold through agents this work is thoroughly advertised throughout North America. This fact, together with the large size, elegant appearance, and many new features of the book, causes it to sell more rapidly than any work ever published in this country. Those of my agents who have had experience in selling books say that in all their previous canvassing they never met with such success or made so large wages, as since commencing the sale of my work. For terms and territory address (inclosing two postage stamps and stating experience),
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.
NOTE.—Mark envelope "For Publishing Dep't."

MEDICINES RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell NEW BOOK "GLEANINGS FOR THE CURIOUS." For 30 years all literature, art, science, history, theology, earth and heaven, have been raked and ransacked for the rare and curious things stowed away in this remarkable book. It is actually overflowing with quaint, beautiful, brilliant thoughts and truths, exquisite sentiment, ingenious devices, and the most wonderful facts and curious freaks ever known. The people call "it's splendid." Agents say "It's a BIG HIT," and "it's the best book ever out." Agents are making money, and those now at work report "it really outsells all other books, and sells at sight." "only to see it is to buy it." We want 1,000 more lively Agents now—men or women—and we will mail Outfit Free to those who will canvass. Large pamphlets with full particulars, terms, etc., sent free to all. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

STOCKS dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

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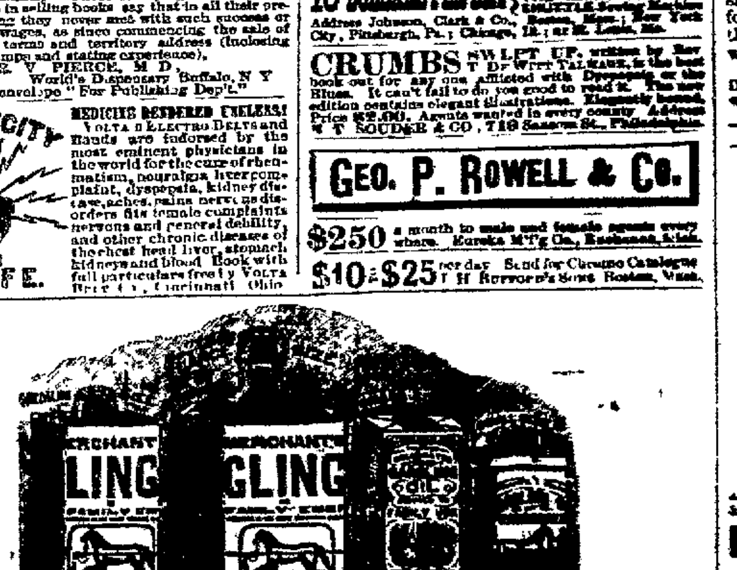

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